

but all through Central America and the West Indies are based on fact.

There is now no doubt whatever that the proposed alliance with Mexico was known to high Mexican officials who are distinguished for their anti-Americanism. Among them are Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's Minister to Germany, and Luis Cabrera, Carranza's Minister of Finance.

#### Zubaran Involved in Plot.

It is apparent that the proposal had taken definite form when Zubaran returned to Mexico City from Berlin recently. His return from his foreign post was covered by the fact that Carranza had called in many of his officials for "conferences."

Some time before that, Cabrera while at Atlantic City in the conference of the American-Mexican joint commission had suggested in a guarded way to a member of the American section that he regretted that the commission had not succeeded fully in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States. For, he said, he had hoped it might continue its work and make peace for the world.

When pressed for some details of how the commission could restore world peace, Cabrera suggested that the American republics controlled the destiny of the war by controlling a large part of its supplies.

#### Mexico Ready to Act.

Mexico, he intimated, might do her part by cutting off exports of oil. The American commissioners dismissed his idea as visionary.

Almost immediately after Zubaran's return from Germany Cabrera returned to Mexico City, open in his expressions of anti-Americanism. Zubaran, before he had been sent abroad, had represented Carranza while the Niagara mediation conference was proceeding and was not less avowedly anti-American than Cabrera.

Meanwhile Baron von Schoen, secretary of the German Embassy here, was transferred to the legation in Mexico City. No explanation could be obtained of the reason for his transfer and such investigation as was possible failed to develop why a secretary from the United States should be sent to the German Legation in Mexico.

#### Von Schoen Back From Japan.

Baron von Schoen's association with the moves, if any at all, does not appear. The only outward indication that he might have been connected with them is found in the fact that he recently had been detached from the German Embassy in Tokyo and was well acquainted with the Japanese Minister in Mexico City.

Carranza's peace proposal was openly declared by officials here to be an evidence of German influence in Mexico. They asserted it was intended only to embarrass the United States. Then apparently some influence showed their effect on the course of the Mexican Government and on February 25 Carranza, the Minister of Finance, issued a statement declaring that the German Government should have interpreted Gen. Carranza's proposal to cut off exports of munitions as a suggestion that he might cut off shipments of British oil. They were, Cabrera declared, "entirely groundless," and that Carranza of the situation ended.

#### Answer Made by Tokio.

There was an intimation that Germany's astounding proposal that Japan turn traitor to her allies had been answered by Tokio.

Count von Bernstorff's connection with the plot, further than serving as the declared agent of Carranza, is intensifying the fact that the German Embassy here was not merely the medium of delivering a message in this instance but was really a sort of headquarters for all the German missions in Central and South America.

The German Naval Attaché, Capt. von Papen, and the Military Attaché, Capt. von Papen, whose recall was forced by the State Department because of their military activities in this country, also were accredited to Mexico and between the outbreak of the war and their departure from this country made at least one visit there.

For months many naval officers here have believed that the mysterious German sea raiders of the South Atlantic must have found a base on the Mexican coast, and that such a base could not be maintained without the knowledge and consent of Mexican officials.

The British charge at Mexico City presented to Carranza Foreign Office last November a notification that if it was discovered that Mexican neutrality thus had been violated, the Allies would take "drastic measures" to prevent a continuance of that situation.

#### Insolent Note to England.

In a note almost insolent in tone Foreign Minister Aguilar replied to the charge that in effect it was the business of the Allies to keep German submarines out of western waters and that if they were not kept out Mexico would adopt

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whatever course the circumstances might demand.

To German influences also have been attributed in some quarters the vigorous steps taken by the de facto Finance Minister to force home from the Russian National and the Bank of London and Mexico, owned by French and British capital. The institutions were closed by the Mexican officials and some of their officers imprisoned and held for weeks, despite repeated protests by France, Great Britain and the United States.

#### German Guns in Mexico.

Reports of German machine guns and German guns in the Carranza army also have been persistent, although the relative importance of that to the proposed alliance is not fully established. It is recalled to mind that last November, when the Mexican-American joint commission was making its futile effort to adjust the difficulties between the two countries, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Mexico City, Count Kaim Kama Votkanya, made a trip to the United States on what he described as a "secret mission."

A suggestion interpreted by some officials as an indication that Germany might have made approaches to Mexico at that time was made by Carranza in an address at Philadelphia on November 10. "The foes of the United States will certainly assume to be friends of Mexico," said Mr. Carranza, "and will try to take advantage of any sort of resentment Mexico may have against the United States. Mexico, nevertheless, understands that in case of a conflict between the United States and any other nation outside America, her attitude must be one of continental solidarity."

#### Secret Agents Active.

It has been an open secret that Department of Justice agents in their investigations of plots to violate American neutrality by setting on foot armed expeditions in Mexico and any other nation outside America, her attitude must be one of continental solidarity.

Fred Kaiser, suspected of being a German agent, was arrested at Nogales a few days ago on charges brought under the neutrality statutes. Department of Justice agents declaring he had attempted to obtain military information on the American side of the border and had cultivated the society of American army officers with an apparent preference for those against influencing the public mind in the tense situation with Germany. The public amazement which a full exposition of the evidence in the hands of the Government would cause cannot be overestimated.

#### Urges Consideration for Aliens.

Only today the Council of National Defense, created by act of Congress, issued a circular to all Americans to show evidence of the operations of the German Embassy and persons who were responsible to it never has been permitted to come out because officials prefer to keep quiet about influencing the public mind in the tense situation with Germany. The public amazement which a full exposition of the evidence in the hands of the Government would cause cannot be overestimated.

"We call upon all citizens," said the appeal, "to report to these officials, many of whom to-morrow will be Americans, an attitude of neither suspicion nor aggressiveness. We urge upon all Americans to meet these millions of foreign born with unchanged manner and with unprejudiced mind."

## GERMANY READY FOR WAR WITH U. S.

### Chancellor's Reichstag Speech Is Taken as Forecast of Open Clash.

### ALL PARTIES UNYIELDING

### Socialist Leader Regrets the Break, but Emphasizes National Peril.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 28.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's discussion of relations with the United States is regarded here as indicating his purpose to prepare the German public for the eventuality which is looked forward to in many quarters. There is much confusion of opinions and prophecies on this point on account of the continued absence of authenticated news from Washington as well as the reports received in regard to the state of public opinion in America. The German press continues to serve up fragmentary but sensational bulletins indicating feverish war preparations in the United States. It may be said that a declaration of war from Washington would find the German mind quite prepared for it. A final break with the United States would be likely to meet with stoical indifference so far as the public at large is concerned. There is no feeling that a crisis is at hand, but merely an ominous tension which has been gathering intensity. The nation is now planning its faith in its U-boats.

#### Confidence in U-Boat War.

When Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg had concluded his address in the Reichstag speeches were made by the various party leaders. Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Centre party, said: "Our confidence in submarine warfare is firm, as it represents the earliest possible termination of the war. The German nation will continue to believe as in the past, that the present moment is the best to rest on the present moment and will adhere to the present constitution."

"The Government's action in the matter of peace proposals has our entire support. The Entente rulers set up proposals full of spite and hatred, risking their crowns and the lives of their subjects."

"President Wilson's peace suggestion was brushed aside by their statement of conditions which were impossible of acceptance. The German Government in its peace offer made reservations providing for the freedom and development of our people. There was no reason to suppose that the world in general the details of our peace conditions."

"England is attempting to starve even the people in Germany who take no part in the fighting. America has protested against this, but she has refused to follow us. With full appreciation of the seriousness of the situation, we must hold on and conquer, whatever President Wilson's decision may be. The submarine weapon can be fully utilized only if unrestricted, and serious damage to England is certain."

#### Empire's Destiny at Stake.

"The order for unrestricted submarine warfare involves the question of the whole destiny of our empire. We wage submarine warfare not because we are in a desperate position but because we have thereby to terminate the war quickly. It is misleading for anybody to talk about our giving up our claims to all indemnity on the principle that everybody has to bear his own burden. This standpoint is not shared by the world in general. We were disappointed with applause. All damage and loss of property must be borne by the originator of the war."

Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, said: "Our enemies are waging a war of conquest. We are waging a war of defence. Germany is unanimous that all our power must be strained to frustrate the plans of the enemy. Our peace offer and President Wilson's message were regarded as factors which were allowed to have their effect in ending the war. We were disappointed. But much as we regret this we can understand how it came about. Premier Lloyd George, the father of new deceptions and intense warfare, decided upon it after the Rome conference. We desire it. It will bring peace soon."

"The first sequel has been a rupture with America. We regret this claim deeply but trust that our national strength armed to the teeth will render possible what our enemies consider impossible."

impossible. Our honor and existence and the freedom of development of our empire must emerge from the war unchanged.

"The Chancellor did not withdraw anything from his former utterances about war and peace. The contradiction of the recent speeches of Premier Tisza of Hungary that the war must last longer than is necessary for the security of any outgrouped nation. This prudent utterance met with the greatest approval in Germany, though not among persons like Admiral von Knorr and others who stand as an insult to the honor of the Kaiser and his people. We are now employing our last fighting weapon, with which England's vital spot will be directly struck."

"In view of the recognition of the fact that England can reckon on the support of the American people, the German people cannot stand such an insult to the honor of the Kaiser and his people. We are now employing our last fighting weapon, with which England's vital spot will be directly struck."

"The decision is irrevocable. Our decision on unrestricted submarine warfare is irrevocable. The whole world must be in no doubt thereof. Everything must be avoided that would give the slightest suspicion that we will yield anything here."

"We regret the recent loss of Dutch ships, but it was England's fault, for she prevented the ships leaving during the period of safety. Let this be an earnest warning to neutrals."

"Austria is in complete agreement regarding the submarine war. Nor can there be any retreat before the demands of the United States. The whole nation agrees in that. President Wilson's attempt to bring neutrals to his side completely failed. We rejoice in that, and also that after our rupture with America Mr. Wilson is done for as a peace mediator so far as we are concerned."

Count von Westarp outlined the Conservative party's ideas of peace terms, saying: "New sacrifices require new demands, new concessions. Sufficient war indemnity must be collected to arm us against dangers of the future and to provide for resumption of economic competition."

"We must retain territory of economic value conquered by our blood. Courland and Livonia (Russia) offer ground for colonization, and a German population will protect our interests on the Baltic. At Brie and Longwy (northern France) we can find useful coal and iron. The harbor at Antwerp we must have. We must have with this in our hands the individuality of the Flemish population can also be protected."

"The military safety of our frontiers must be attained, even if military and economic objections thereto exist. As in the East, our flank must be protected. The high defensive value of the Flemish coast is obvious in strengthening our position against England. Germany must be invincible."

Dr. Dietrich Brauns said: "The Chancellor's words regarding the rupture of relations with America will not fail to have their effect outside the House and in certain quarters in America which thus far have not recognized the situation clearly. For the rest, we consider reserve necessary as regards discussion of relations with America."

Continued from First Page.

thought the President already possessed the power. The entire Republican delegation of Michigan met today at the call of Senator Smith and decided to vote for the bill.

Senator Vandenberg, one of the pacifist members of the Senate, announced today that he would vote against the armed neutrality bill, but that he would do nothing in the way of debate to hinder its passage.

The Senate will probably defer action upon the armed ship controversy until the House has acted. There were signs to-night, however, of a purpose on the part of the Administration leaders to clear the legislative decks as rapidly as possible to give place for the forthcoming struggle.

Upon motion of Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, the proposed amendments to the revenue bill were thrown overboard. The naval and military bills will be rushed as rapidly as possible, but with the utmost speed the completion of the task before the Senate is almost impossible. The time remaining of the present session is so brief that the demands for reasonable delays of the armed neutrality bill can be met only with difficulty and the situation is most favorable for a filibuster.

William J. Bryan arrived in Washington today to rally his pacifist supporters in the House for the opening of the conflict to-morrow. He was only one of a score of pacifist leaders who have hurried to the capital to throw themselves in the breach and to urge themselves to the utmost to induce Congress to refrain from any move which might savor of war.

The rallying pacifist cry was sounded by Representative Shackelford of Missouri, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who filed a minority report in opposition to the armed neutrality bill asking whether the objects which the United States sought were worth the terrible cost of war.

He said that both Great Britain and Germany had undoubtedly given sufficient provocation for war, but added: "Let us count the cost."

He estimated it in billions of dollars and countless lives and suffering. "All of this for what?" he continued. "To enforce our right to sail the North Sea, which the British have mined and declared to be a war zone. To enforce our right to carry food, clothing, arms and ammunition to the ports of Great Britain and her allies. I cannot believe that it would be to our interest to wage such a war."

Speaking for President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo this morning accepted the two amendments to the Food and merchantmen bill, as outlined in The Sun, and with one further amendment the bill was reported out with only six votes in opposition. These votes were cast by Representatives Cooper and Porter, Republicans, and Ragdale, Hudsonston, Shackelford and Thompson, Democrats.

The amendments not only do not restrict the power and authority asked by the President, but by implication direct him to put those powers into effect.

The bill will be taken up and passed by the House to-morrow under a rule which the Rules Committee will report out at a meeting to-morrow night. The rule will not seek to limit debate unless later on a determination to filibuster develops.

The first change agreed to by the committee to-day involves the elimination of the words "should it, in his judgment, be necessary to do so."

The second change, as outlined in The Sun, eliminates the phraseology "employ such other instrumentalities and methods as may in his judgment and discretion seem necessary and adequate," and simply leaves in direct authority to protect American lives and American ships "against unlawful attack."

This avoids reference to the use of

naval forces of the United States which the President objected to as sounding too belligerent, but in effect authorizes the President to use such forces for the protection of American lives or in carrying American ships. The power thus granted is in every way as broad as that requested by the President.

The third amendment was not directly referred to the President, but was accepted by the committee because it had been clearly intimated that the President, whether required to do so or not, would refuse to furnish arms to ships carrying arms and ammunition. This amendment prohibits the extension of the war risk insurance provisions of the bill to American ships and cargoes containing arms and ammunition.

The amendment represents the limit to which the committee would go in concessions to the pro-german and pacifist elements. All those who voted against the bill as amended insisted upon limiting the arming of merchantmen to ships carrying no contraband of war. Representatives of Pennsylvania offered several amendments to this effect. All were rejected on precisely the same vote as the bill was reported out with—13 to 6. Three Democratic Senators, who the bill opposed the amendments offered by Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, a Republican, which were adopted. The vote on these was 11 to 9.

Count von Bernstorff and his staff on board, \$25,000 in gold was taken from the Countess Marcella Magdon. The Countess was with all other passengers by the passenger ship, who continued on the British authorities as contraband.

Before the ship sailed, Count von Bernstorff thanked the naval officers in charge of the examination of the ship for the courteous way in which they had performed their duties.

At the time the German steamship was in Magdalena Bay three Japanese warships were sighted off Cape San Lucas, at the extreme tip of Lower California.

## SAYS JAPAN SEEKS TO KEEP FRIENDSHIP

### Yukio Ozaki Blames the Genro for the Fall of the Okuma Cabinet.

### Correspondence of Associated Press.

Tokio, Feb. 2.—Yukio Ozaki, Japan's foremost progressive and a member of the late Okuma Cabinet, in an interview concerning the political situation of the Japanese empire said:

"One steady aim of the late Okuma Cabinet was the promotion of friendship with the United States. This I believe, will always be the keynote of Japanese diplomacy. We wish not only to maintain good relations with our friends across the Pacific, but to cooperate with them wherever possible. This struggle we are engaged in is purely a domestic affair and cannot affect our foreign attitude. But I believe party cabinets

could be trusted to conduct the State prudently and wisely.

"You must remember that constitutionally we are a young nation. We cannot evolve too rapidly. Yet must we be ever alert to hold what we have, guard over our prerogatives and steadily push forward into a true form of representative government. We are but seeking the light of progress—as the West has sought and found it."

"The great stumbling block to constitutional progress in Japan is the Genro or Elder Statesmen. These men drifted into power—nobody knows just how—about twenty-five years ago, about the time of the first Meiji Cabinet. They began to advise the Emperor and they have been advising ever since. They come to the Cabinet meetings. Yet they are responsible to nobody—not to the Emperor—not even to the Genro. We want to fix the responsibility of these men. We are not opposed to them as individuals, but as an institution. They are an anachronism in modern Japan."

### BERNSTORFF'S GOLD SEIZED.

Sum of \$25,000 Taken From Countess Marcella Alone.

HAIFA, N. S., Feb. 28.—It was reported here to-night that prior to the sailing from here for Copenhagen of the steamship Frederik VIII., with

Count von Bernstorff and his staff on board, \$25,000 in gold was taken from the Countess Marcella Magdon. The Countess was with all other passengers by the passenger ship, who continued on the British authorities as contraband.

Before the ship sailed, Count von Bernstorff thanked the naval officers in charge of the examination of the ship for the courteous way in which they had performed their duties.

### RECALLS GERMAN VISIT.

Revelations Show Possible Connection With Mexican Visit.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 28.—Revelations from Washington of German-Mexican intrigues to-night recalled a fresh force the report of Capt. J. R. Brandt of the schooner W. and K. when he arrived here February 13 from Magdalena Bay that a steamship flying the German flag had entered Magdalena Bay early in December and had remained in the bay for more than twenty hours.

At the time the German steamship was in Magdalena Bay three Japanese warships were sighted off Cape San Lucas, at the extreme tip of Lower California.

# To Be a Real Patriot To-day is to KNOW THE FACTS

## —Think, Talk, Act Intelligently!

ON Friday, February 2, it was every man's and woman's privilege to be neutral to the point of not knowing and not caring anything about the neutrality of nations, blockades, international agreements or rules of war. It was his or her privilege to take no cognizance of any aspect of the war if he or she did not wish to think about it.

On Saturday, February 3, by the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, it instantly became the duty of every man and woman in the United States to *know positively* what this nation is doing and why it is being done.

- President Wilson is the executive head of your government, placed there by you, to do and to see that others do those things that make for the welfare of all the people.
- The representative in Congress from your district and your senators are your representatives to see that legislation for your benefit is enacted and to see that legislation inimical to your welfare is avoided.
- No one thing is so important to remember right now as the fact that this is a republican form of government and that THE GOVERNMENT ACQUIRES ITS RIGHT TO GOVERN FROM THE GOVERNED.
- Now (as at no other time in our history), it is the clear duty of every man and woman voter, every boy and girl, to *know* what are the facts that have led this nation to its present position.

There are dozens of vital questions in every thinking man's and woman's mind to-day, questions that should be asked, questions that should be intelligently answered.

Now is the time for you to get out your books, to go to your histories, to go to your libraries and read up on the facts. At this critical juncture do you know where to turn? Are you equipped to get at the facts or are you dependent on the newspapers? Or do you have to build your judgment on the "They say" stories of the people you meet? Can you inform yourself quickly, accurately?

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Gentlemen: Please send me, free, the illustrated book, "The Britannica Book of the War," published by The Encyclopedia Britannica.

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What is the principle back of the Monroe Doctrine?

Did President Monroe originate the Monroe Doctrine?

What international agreements have been broken in this war?

What treaties have been abrogated in this war?

What is a neutral?

Can the citizens of a neutral nation sell ammunition and war supplies to a belligerent?

What is contraband?

Who decides what is contraband?

Has the history of nations been more affected by land wars or sea wars?

May a belligerent destroy the property of a neutral in the enemy's country?

What have The Hague conventions contributed to the amelioration of war?

Does war mean good or bad times for a nation?

How does Congress raise money to prosecute war?

How can you most quickly, with the least trouble and effort, find authoritative answers to these questions?

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